Amusements.

CADEMY OF MUSIC-5:15-Nature.

LIOU THEATRE-8:15-The Wrong Mr. Wright.

ASINO-8:10-The Whirl of the Town.

ALY'8-8:15-The Crous Girl.

DEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.

metograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Secret Service.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—5:20—A Southern Ro-GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—The Good Mr. Best,
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—A Contented Woman,
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Captain Impudence,
HOTTS THEATRE—8:30—A Bachelor's Honeymoon.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from
Paris.

KNICKERBOCKER-8:15-In Town. KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:80-Variety and Promenade Con-LTCEUM THEATRE—8 Change Alley.

MANHATTAN BEACH—4—Sousa's Concert—8—Fairyland,
MANHATTAN—6:15—What Happened to Jones.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.

PASTOR:S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performances.

PLEASURE PALACE—1:20—7:30—Vaudeville,

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—8—Burlesque—The

Glad Hand. Glad Hand. 74TH STREET THEATRE—8:15—Shall We Forgive Her?

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price.

New-York Daily Tribune.

POUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Duke and Duchess of York FOREIGN.—The Duke and Duchess of York ended their visit to Ireland, and sailed on a royal yacht for Glasgow. — The case of Barril, the Anarchist, has been referred to the Bupreme Military Tribunal, and it is probable that the original sentence to forty years' imprisonment will be confirmed. — Further information comes from Hawaii regarding the efforts to convince American Senators soon to visit the island that the natives are opposed to annexation. — Fox and McNeil, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, were cordially received by the Trades' Union Congress at Birmingham. — Twenty cases of tobacco, shipped from New-York as lard, were seized by customs officers at Colon.

DOMESTIC.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the

DOMESTIC.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, reports the yellow fever situation in the Bouth to be greatly improved.

— President McKinley spent the day with his brother Abner in Somerset, Penn.; a largely attended reception was given in the evening.

— Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews sent a letter to the Corporation of Brown University declining to withdraw his resignation of the presidency.

— The Pennsylvania League of Republican Clubs held its State Convention in Williamsport.

— Charles F. Tabor, of Buffalo, was nominated as the candidate of the Silver Democrats for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

— General James Longstreet and Miss Ellen Dortch were married in Atlanta, Ga. — The Prohibition State Convention in Syracuse nominated Francis E. Baldwin, of Elmira, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—It was announced DOMESTIC .- Surgeon-General Wyman, of the

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- It was announced that an appeal would be made by the courts to set aside the action of the State Board of Equaltastion in adding more that \$85,000,000 to the tax burdens of this city. — Dates for the Tammany Hall primaries and conventions were announced. — Richard Croker went to Richard Hall Springs. — The Supreme Court's Rapid Transit Inquiry Commission resumed its hear-Transit Inquiry Commission resumed its hearIngs. ____ Justice J. O. Dykman gave judgment
In favor of John R. Drake in the suit over Mount
Vernon Water Company stock, growing out of
Illegal dealings by Coffin & Stanton. ____ Genperal Fitzhugh Lee, Consul-General at Havana,
Cuba, returned to this country to see President
McKinley. ____ The Deputy Tax Commissioners
were sent out on their "field work," after repelving instructions from President Barker.
____ Wheat again advanced in price. ____
New-York beat Pittsburg and Cincinnati defeatted Brooklyn at baseball. ____ Winners at
Sheepshead Bay: Rose-in-Hand, Peat, Easter
Gift, Challenger, Paul Kauvar, and Baby Bill.
____ Stocks were strong and active.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair,
warmer: southerly winds. Temperature yester-

warmer; southerly winds. Temperature yester-day: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 71; average,

The New-Jersey and Brooklyn editions of The Tribune are sent to press simultanebusly with the local city edition and contain

all the news of the latter. Readers are invited to send to the Busi-

ness Office of The Tribune the names of any friends who may be interested in the beautiful illustrations and other features of any particular issue of The Sunday Tribune. A specimen copy will be forwarded.

Travellers can have The Tribune forwarded to them (the address changed as often as desired) at the regular rates, \$1 per month in the United States, \$1 78 per month abroad.

THE MENACE OF TAMMANY.

Republicans have been congratulating themelves in the last three years that they were tarving the Tammany Tiger to death. This year they are confronted with the question whether they will complete the destruction of the famished beast or will save his life by supplying him again with food and permitting him once more to grow frong and become a men-ace to Republican supremacy in the State and Nation.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Low's election would involve the Republican organization in all the troubles that some leadprs profess to fear. The Republican organization has surrendered to the pressure of public inion before. Its leaders made war on Mr. McKinley last year, and burned their bridges chind them far more completely than they have done now, but they managed to swim back or flounder back or float back on the tide of anti-anarchy sentiment. They were just as much opposed to Mr. Strong up to the last minite in 1894 as they are now opposed to Mr. Low. They have lived under a reform Mayor plready, and, though they did not get all they wanted, they were well enough satisfied to favor a continuance of the same rule. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that Mr. Low would maintain an antagonistic attitude to the Republican organization if he were Mayor. His platform binds him not to let any partisan conelderation take precedence of the city's interest, but that does not in the least compel him to turn a deaf ear to any request of a Republican eader which is not opposed to the welfare of the city; nor has Mr. Low manifested the slightest disposition to use the office to annoy or embarrass the organization leaders. They would probably find him a reasonable person, who would in no way block their efforts to maintain a highly respectable and efficient organization for the support of Republican principles. Yet suppose that he did sympathize with the most aggerated Mugwump dislike of Republicanand conducted for four years a government that discriminated against the Republicans and om which the organization could get no smell of patronage, what would be the strength of the organization itself at the end of four years as compared with its strength after four years Tammany rule? That is the queswhich for practical politicians must take or disgust at conditions which make them feel with Mr. Quigg that they would "as soon confer with Croker and Sheehan" as with the Citas Union. It is a well-understood fact that Tammany is

one of those organizations which cannot keep up its strength except when in office. Power is a danger and opposition a cause of consolidation with most parties. With Tammany the Republicans of the city for years to come and make the Republican chances of carrying the State extremely small. The Mayor elected this year will hold over the next Presidential election, and with Tammany in office the electoral votes of New-York would be largely at its mercy. The Governorship a year hence would be likely to fall into its hands, and it would have great opportunities to gain a Legislature and retain a Democratic Senator at Washington. Under such circumstances it would be better for the Republican organization leaders, supposing them to be, of course, incapable of treacherous and corrupt dealings with Tammany, to put in office an anti-Tammany Mayor, even if he were to than to strengthen an implacable enemy who would be a menace to them in city, State and Nation.

THE "LEVIATHAN OF LEADERSHIP."

What potency there is in saline odors, tumbling surf and ocean air! How quickly they saturate the spirit and the speech of man with seaweed and tar, with breezy illustrations from the briny deep and the forceful imagery of the watery waste! Behold the rolling galt, and listen to the spanker-and-spinnaker discourse of the daring yachtsman who has been ten days off shore in canvas shoes and duck trousers: Then there's Quigg, fresh from Fisher's Island, where he went to take counsel with himself as to how to meet the impending crisis, and possibly to indulge in a little preliminary practice of the Canute act with a "Thus far, no farther" to the irresponsible and yeasty small waves as the Low tide turned to flood. Quigg, being once more inquired of as to whether the Republican organization of which he is the titular head could be induced to support Soth Low for Mayor, fell figurative, and, as one who addresses the marines, adorned his answer with imagery laboriously drawn out from Job and Milton and Old Ocean's depths. "There is no Leviathan of leadership," said Quigg, "that "could draw the Republican City Convention to ure was doubtless the result of recent marine associations and communion with the sad sea waves. Had he been sojourning on the prairies instead of by the sea he might have used the Megatherium or the Ornithorhynchus with equal force. Even as it was, he might have used the Behemoth, to which some mystery attaches, but which is generally believed to have been aquatic both in habits and habitat. But Leviathan is perhaps better. No man with a seagoing stomch can object to Leviathan.

Quigg, being supremely anxious for a union of all the elements opposed to Tammany, and conscious all along of almost insuperable obstacles to it in his own mind, has been looking for We are not certain whether he went to Fisher's Island to look for the "Levlathan" or, being thou draw out Leviathan with an hook?" Anfind that aquatic animal quite well up in fish-"Leviathan of leadership" off Fisher's Island, it wouldn't speak soft words, who wouldn't make any covenant and who, to pursue the Scriptural analogy, wouldn't let the Citizens Union "play with him as with a bird." And it seems to us that Quigg is quite right about it; that is, that leaders for whom Quigg speaks are concerned, we very much doubt if any one fish could do it. There would have to be fishes enough to go round and at least one loaf with each fish.

It may be that in the adoption of this piscatorial figure of speech Quigg had in mind the Leviathan described by Milton:

Hugest of living creatures, on the deep Stretched like a promontory, sleeps or swi And seems a moving land, and at his gills Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea. That's a picture of "Leviathan leadership"

with which the citizens of this town are, un-happily, too familiar. It certainly "never will people don't want any union brought about by a "Leviathan of leadership" that

-at his gills Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea, Try some smaller fish; the Leviathan is too big a sucker.

BRITISH EFFORTS ABOUT SILVER.

By stopping the sale of India council bills for an indefinite time and negotiating a loan for \$5,000,000 to aid the Indian Government in its emergency, Great Britain has given the price of silver a lift. It is assumed by some that remittances on account of the loan, whether large or small, will be made in silver, since the Government will not care to purchase bullion in the market. But as India has to refund about \$80,000,000 every year on account of imperial expenses and the heavy railway and other investments in that country, besides what may be due on trade balances, it is not quite certain that much silver will be bought or shipped, so that the markets may be found to have less help in the end than is now expected. The operation, nevertheless, suggests some of the methods proposed by British bimetallists for aiding the restoration of the white metal without departing from the established monometallic policy of the Government.

In a letter to "The London Economist" of August 28 Mr. Arthur Strauss suggests that, without interfering with British monetary arrangements, the Government might engage to purchase and coin for use in India \$15,000,000 worth of silver yearly at a price not exceeding 35d per ounce, providing the governments of the United States and France bind themselves to purchase all the rest of the silver that may be offered for sale at less than that price. With this small condition he thinks the price could at least be raised to and held at about the figure named, and is careful to suggest that the fixed price should not be put high enough to encourage overproduction of silver. But since the mines are even now producing at a much lower price more silver than the world is able to use, while several countries are engaged in getting rid of its use as money, it joining ground, so as to give them a thorough may fairly be questioned whether overproduction would not become serious and to the contracting countries extremely burdensome if the price should be raised 40 per cent above the recent market quotations by their engagement.

Mr. Strauss notes the fact which most of those who discuss the subject entirely overlook, that silver is largely produced as a byproduct, and he thinks it not far wrong to estimate that half the entire production of the world is of that character. But he does not seem to observe that it is this very part of the against dust and be free from the offensive

by any arbitrary arrangement a fixed valuation is created for silver without limit as to quantity. The important addition resulting to the profits of reverse is true. A few years ago it had grown lead and copper and other mining would tend so strong as to dominate the State. Four years strongly to increase the output of silver as a more of power would make it able to defy the by-product and at the same time the arbitrary and higher price would bring into active operation a good many mines, including some of great productiveness, which are operated for silver alone, but are now stopped or about to stop because they cannot continue with profit to raise silver for less than 30d per ounce.

"The Economist" is doubtless right in saying that no such plan will be adopted. Mr. Strauss depicts with some force the great benefits which would accrae to British governments at home and in India and to British manufactures and trade if the United States and France would kindly take on their shoulders the burden, excepting the trifle of \$15,000,000 yearly which he proposes to have purchased by Great ignore them in all matters of local patronage. Britain. Since no other Power has even a tithe of the interest in rectifying the exchanges of the Western world with the silver-using countries of the East, it may be fairly inferred that Great Britain would not find it easy to induce other countries to take the big end of the burden while Great Britain got the big end of the benefit. Indeed, considering the risk which other countries must assume. Great Britain assuming none under such a plan, it might well happen that they would realize nothing but heavy losses, and that in the end British benefits would cease also when the scheme proved unworkable.

THEORY TESTED BY FACTS.

The ancient but not venerable cradle-to-grave dieory is undergoing another test. Everything from the cradle to the grave is taxed, men assert, and made dearer in exact proportion to the duties imposed. If there is any truth in the theory, somebody should have been able by this time to submit market quotations showing some such enhancement of prices. But no one has been able. The opponents of this theory have not a particle of proof to confront, but the difficult task is thrown upon them of proving a negative. Even this the market quotations enable them to do, and the more easily and conclusively at this time because the general con ditions of trade are calculated to cause an ad-"the support of Seth Low." The Leviathan fig- vance in prices irrespective of any duties, and yet the advance with the influence of duties recently imposed has been nowhere near that which, according to the heary theory, the duties alone should have caused.

In making the following comparisons price of three grades of pig iron are taken-anthracite No. 1, Bessemer and Grey Forge- and of eight kinds of finished products-steel rails, refined bars, tank steel plates, all at Philadelphia or New-York, and bars, structural beams and angles, and wire and cut nails at Pittsburg. The average of 104 quotations of domestic wool by Coates Brothers, of Philadelphia, represents that product, and clay worsteds, clay inixtures, fancy cassimeres, soft wool dress goods, ladies' cloth, a "Leviathan of leadership" to bring it about. | Talbot T flannels, Middlesex suitings, eashmere F cotton warps and plain cheviots represent woollen goods. The New-York quotation for midthere, the contiguity of the sea suggested that dling uplands is taken for cotton, and Atlantic A marine monster to him. The Scriptures refer sheetings, Pepperell wide and fine brown sheetto the Leviathan as a rather gamy fish. One ings, Hope and Lonsdale shirtings, Cocheco of the hard questions put to Job was, "Canst prints, Lawrence brown sheetings, standard print cloths, Pepperell drills, Amoskeag ging other one was, "Will he speak soft words unto hams and denims represent cotton goods. So thee?" And still another, "Will be make a without further specifications, it may be stated covenant with thee?" And it is pretty plainly that ten representative qualities of hides in the intimated that if Job thinks he can catch him | Chicago market, ten representative quotations of with a hook or play him for a sucker he will leather at Boston, and ten of boots and shoes at New-York, are combined to make up the comermen's tricks. If Quigg was looking for a parative statements as to those products, and all qualities are those which were selected before was undoubtedly because he felt the need of a the tariff of 1890 was repealed as the most fairly leader who couldn't be caught with a hook, who | representing the market for products of different

> An advance in prices after four years of Demoeratic disaster was expected, and it would have been most disappointing to the whole business world if none had come. One was in progress in before the new tariff was adopted, namely, June 2; on the day of its adoption, and September 2, are taken as 100, and the ratio of later quotations to these is expressed in percentages, with the following results:

June 2. July 24. Sept. Pig iron, 3 quotations......100.0 100.7 Iron and steel products, 8 quotations...... Wool, 104 quotations..... .100.0 106.1 .100.0 101.4 98.3 Boots and shoes, 10 quota-...100.0 101.2 101.8 Total, 165 quotations.....100.0 102.3 106.5

On plg iron without change of duties prices have somewhat declined, and iron products have been entirely controlled by competition of domestic producers without regard to importations. Prices are scarcely as high as they were two months before the tariff was enacted, and everybody knows that duties have nothing to do with them. New duties on wool average nearly 50 per cent, but with wild speculation prices have advanced in three months only 15.5 per cent. Duties on woollen goods have been increased over 40 per cent, but prices of such goods have advanced less than the cost of raw wool, and not one-third of the additional duty. No duty has been imposed on cotton, and the price has been governed by expectations in regard to the coming crop. On cotton goods the new duties are generally the same as the old, but on some grades higher, and the goods have advanced only because many of the larger mills have been closed for several weeks to allow surplus stocks to be cleared away. A duty of 15 per cent on hides has been imposed, but probably has nothing to do with the larger advance in prices of domestic hides at Chleago, while leather has advanced less than half as much and boots and shoes scarcely at all.

The notion that everything has advanced in price in proportion to the duty on similar imported goods never had any foundation in fact and will have to be abandoned. In some cases prices have advanced more than the increase in duties, but in nearly all cases less, and so much less, in view of the natural tendency toward advance with revival of business, as to prove that the ancient theory is merely an ancient fraud.

COMFORT ON RAILROADS.

The use of petroleum to lay and prevent dust is one of the latest innovations in railroading. A comparatively crude quality of oil is scattered over the roadbed and immediately addrenching. One or two such applications in a year will, it is said, keep the road free from dust. The device has been practically applied on several considerable stretches of railroad in this part of the country with, according to reports, gratifying success. The abolition of dust is, of course, a highly desirable end, and almost anything that accomplishes it is to be welcomed. It may be that this device is the best possible for such roads as can afford nothing better. If the coating of oil be effective

prove what Artemus Ward was wont to call a "sweet boon." But it scarcely represents the best of achievements in railroading. The ideal road is one on which there is no dust to be laid; the one whose roadbed is ballasted with clean broken stone and bordered with equally clean turf. On roads thus built-and there are several of them in this part of the country-there is no dust, and, of course, no need of dust-laying devices. Perhaps not all roads can afford such construction, though it has the additional advantages of strength, safety and permanence. For those that cannot the oil cure may be desirable. But the dustless stone construction is the ultimate ideal at which all should aim.

Another use of petroleum in railroading is less novel but perhaps more important. The use of oil for fuel has often been tried, and has long been regarded as theoretically feasible, but has not in this country come into general practice. It is now announced, however, that one important road has adopted it and that others are expected to follow the example. This may well prove to be true. The entire practicability of such use of oil is beyond question. For years it has been demonstrated on the railroad and steamboat lines of Russia, and there seems no reason why it should not be equally successful here. The question is one of dollars and cents. In Russia it is cheaper to use oil than coal. That may prove to be the case here, at least in some parts of the country. The greater cheapness of transportation of oil and ease of handling it are strongly in its favor. What will most commend it to the public, however, is its freedom from smoke, cinders and ashes. An oil engine is, or certainly should be, as free from smoke as one that burns hard coal. And that is a great gain over the burning of soft coal. The latter might also be made smokeless, but is not, and according to present indications never will be. Patrons of soft-coal burning roads are apparently doomed to ride in clouds of black, sooty smoke, variegated with cinders and saturated with stifling gas. To them the change to off, with no smoke

or cinders, would likewise be a "sweet boon." It is a strange thing that while they have in many directions attained so closely to perfection American railroads should in these prime requisites of cleanliness and comfort lag so far behind. They do not all do so. There are some roads on which one may ride all day at a wide-open car window without smelling a whiff of gas or being soiled with smoke or cinders or dust. But there are far more, including many that in all other respects rank in the first class, on which one continually breathes coal gas and on which a window can be opened only at risk of a Sahara-like storm of sand mingled with burning cinders and dusky with smoke. Yet the easy possibility of freedom from such evils lies within their grasp. Safety and speed are fine things, but comfort is scarcely below them in importance, and can be se cured without in the slightest degree sacrificing them, but rather with an enhancement and reinforcement of them. The increase of comfort is really the chief need of the times in railroading; and not comfort merely on a few special limited trains, but on all the ordinary trains patronized by the great mass of the peo ple; and for such increase of comfort the abolition of dust, smoke, cinders and gas is probably the foremost requisite.

LORD KELVIN AND NIAGARA.

America has the reputation of being the land of the dollar, where everything is turned into money, and where neither beauty of Nature nor elegance of life is permitted to interfere with he march of industrial progress. But it has been reserved for an eminent visitor from the famed land of perfect rural scenery and rever ence for natural charm to suggest that our most noted physical wonder should be destroyed.

Lord Kelvin has been visiting Niagara and nspecting the great power plant there which diverts an infinitesimal part of the river from e precipice and turns its force into electric power before discharging it into the gorge below. He is naturally enthusiastic over this "there is no Leviathan of leadership that could hides and in wool before the new tariff was ever | brilliant piece of engineering. That was to be "draw the Republican City Convention to the considered in the House. While remembering expected. But it was also to be expected that "support of Seth Low." Indeed, so far as the that this natural reaction from extreme de a great scientist who has lived in contact with from the women themselves. all the refining and beautifying influences of served, it is proper to compare prices two months | European society and may well make other than mere mechanical estimates of things would take a higher view of the cataract of Niagara after it had been in operation more than a than to regard it as a milidam. Speaking of the month. In each class the quotations of June 2 | limit of the present concessions to the use of sufficient water to develop 450,000 horse-power, he says: "I do not myself believe any such limit will bind the use of this great natural gift, "and I look forward to the time when the who'e water from Lake Erie will find its way to the lower level of Lake Ontario through machinery doing more good for the world than that great benefit which we now possess in contempla-"tion of the splendid scene which we have pre-"sented before us at the present time by the "waterfall of Niagara. I wish I could think it "possible that I could live to see this grand de-"velopment." Asked to have pity on the generations who may wish to behold this aweinspiring sight, he thus calmly dismisses the plea: "I don't hope that our children's children will ever see the Niagara cataract."

But spindle-turning and money-getting America is not prepared to make a treadmill slave of Niagara. Some of its surplus energies may be and are properly turned to the service of man. but only this, as it were, for exercise and from goodwill. For the cataract to have all work and no play would make it dull indeed. It may be used, but not destroyed. Both New-York State and the Canadian Government have created a reservation about the Falls, and both are committed to preserving the beauties of the place from all vandals, whether they come in the name of science, commerce or merrymaking. It is well enough to take an inappreciable quantity of water from the Niagara River to develop power, but it cannot be that any dream of industrial development would make local sentiment tolerant of any serious encroachment on the integrity of the cataract itself, and certainly the State and country at large, and enlightened sentiment the world over, would protest against such desecration. There is coal enough, and wind enough, and falling water enough to do the work of man without depriving him of one of the spots where Nature thrills him with unimagined beauty, awes him as nowhere else with the manifestation of resistless power, and uplifts him with the feeling of the wonders of creation. We wish Lord Kelvin long life and happiness, but may he never live to see the development that shall improve the Falls of Niagara out of existence.

Financial experts in London who are giving reasons why the British holders of American securities show a disposition to sell in the face of improved industrial and financial conditions here will probably be explaining before long why they are buying them back at an increased price.

The desert is not an inviting causeway for the bicycle, and as the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco are mainly thus composed it is hardly surprising that he shows a hostility to the vehicle, preferring the neighing steed and the lownecked camel that himself and his turbaned lieges and all their predecessors have been acwheel is sure to make a footing for itself and the young Moors to disport themselves thereon with profuse hilarity and gum-chewing, like the youths and maidens of other countries. If there is no countenance of it in the code of the Prophet, there is, so far as known, no interdiction, and if there were it would be read out of customed to. Still, in portions of his realm, the

production which is most likely to increase, if odor which petroleum commonly emits, it will the statutes by some ingenuity of interpretation. Morocco and its people being no exception.

> America has contributed to the London stage a talented young female Mohaws named Go Won Go. That appellation might do well enough in America, but she ought to be billed in London as Come On Come, particularly as she put out a fire there on her arrival which might have spread into a disastrous conflagration. John Bull is thus shown that the Indian is not always as red as he is painted.

> Michipicoten is the next unwelcome word which the Nebraska Boy Orator will have to add to his 1896 vocabulary.

It is the talk of Brooklyn clubs that Walter B. Atterbury stated in the hearing of several persons a few days ago that he would rather see Tammany success than the election of Mr. Low. If this is not Mr. Atterbury's view he should take early occasion to remove from the public mind any doubts as to the extent of his opposition to political rascality. If this is Mr. Atterbury's view the Republicans of the Twentythird Ward should be careful that their young Warwick does not raise up a King Stork to deyour them.

Emperor William is a stalwart supporter of freedom of speech so long as he does the talking himself, and he broadens the frontiers of liberty in that direction every time he opens his mouth.

David B. Hill is trumpeting the advance of prosperity, which obstinately refused to move toward us while he and his party had the power of casting obstacles in its way. Now that they are out its advent is rendered possible and it is on the march; but though the ex-Senator toots his bugie horn to signalize its oncoming, he will hardly pretend that he had anything to do with smoothing the road for it.

PERSONAL.

Miss Stella F. Jenkins, a Kansas City school eacher, has been made a minister of the Friends Church in that city. Her mother, Mrz. Frances C. Jenkins, has been minister of the Quaker Church for forty-five years. Another sister has also occupied a pulpit in Richmond, Ind.

Aloise Manhardt, of Vienna, who died at the be-ginning of the present year, left to his heirs a ginning of the present year, left to his heirs a number of huge cases filled with railroad tickets which he had collected from all parts of the world, and for which he had spent a fortune. When the heirs caused the value of this strange legacy to be estimated, their disillusion was painful. The four hundred thousand tickets had to be sold to an English house for 2,000 florins, or less than \$1,000.

The dedication of the monument which has been erected to the memory of Marshal Canrobert, at Saint-Ceré, France, will take place on October 3. Jeneral Billot, the Minister of War, will preside at

Sylvain Welli, a well-known citizen of San Franisco, has been decorated with the cross of the French Legion of Honor. Mr. Weill has been for many years president of the French Benevolent Society, one of the greatest charities on the Pacific A monument to the memory of Samuel Thomas

von Sömmering, who, Germans say, was the inventor of the electric telegraph, was unveiled a few days ago in Frankfort-on-the-Main. Benjamin Parker, the writer, who is dying at

Newcastle, Ind., is the author of several well-known books of dialect and other sketches. He was a Presidential elector on the Garfield ticket, and was appointed United States Consul at Sherbrooke, Quebec, by President Arthur. He is sixty-four years old. Mrs. Hitty Smith and Mrs. Deberah Hall, of

Barnstable, Mass., probably the oldest twin sisters in the country, celebrated the ninety-second anniversary of their birth last week. They enjoy ex-cellent health, and, it is said, look as hale as many copie twenty years younger. Major Lewis Ginter, the cigarette manufacturer,

has returned to his home in Richmond, Va., from Bar Harbor. His health is so poor that his friends have almost despaired of his recovery.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The City Council of Zurich, Switzerland, has ordered that there be posted in every streetcar on the municipal lines the following notice: "Women have the first right to the seats in the interior of this car." Heretofore, when a man has offered his scat to a woman it has been regarded by her as an insulting familiarity, and it is predicted by the Swiss and German newspapers that the attempt to enforce this ordinance will encounter obstacles

Trouble in the House.—Baum—We had a row at our house vesterday.

Jackson—What was the matter?

Raum—Our pretty housemaid broke my china cup and brought me another, on which was inscribed: "To one I love."—(Boston Traveler.

There is a school-teacher in Kansas who writes her county superintendent that she is seventy-four years of age and wishes to pass the examinations or a State certificate, and also to enter for a year at the Normal School to study new methods,

Waning Allegiance.—'I am afraid Celonel Peazer is losing his patriotism. Have you noticed that he has quit taking off his hat when he meets an American flag".

"The Colonel is getting bald."—(Indianapolis

A man who has just returned from St. John, N. B., tells of an experience of his there which caused him no little astenishment. Wishing to procure some British and American flags for decorative purposes one day, he started out to make his purchases among the shops of the city, Stars and Stripes were everywhere in plenty, but not an English flag could be find in the Upon his expressions of surprise at so extraor-dinary a state of affairs in Her Majesty's dominions, the shopkeepers informed him that the Jubilee festivities had completely cleaned out their stock of English flags, and that they had not yet been able to procure a fresh supply. Thus the province's reputation for loyalty was saved, but the New-Brunswickers are not wholly at ease under the circumstances, and the consignments of English bunting are anxiously expected.

Grimshaw—I wonder—
Askins—What do you wonder?
Grimshaw—If there is anything else in the world
that equals in sublime unction the way in which
a portly, red-nosed man remarks: "And he said to
me, 'Colone!——"?

J. R. Thompson, a negro boy, eleven years of age, living near Savoyard, Ky., has already mastered the common-school rudiments of his scholastic education, and is away up in algebra, geometry, tronomy, calculus and the higher branches. He is said to be a lightning calculator and a marvel in many respects.

Hateful Old Man,—"And when your wheel broke down several miles from home," said the old man, "you repaired it all by yourself, did you?"
"I did," answered the typewriter, proudly.
"It seems mighty funny to me, then," he continued, "that when the ribbon on your machine needs shifting you have to call on that dude of a bookkeeper to fix it for you every time."—(Indianapolis Journal.

It seems that the streetcar conductors of Geneva. Y., are dowered with the fatal gift of beauty, and hence has arisen trouble for them. So many of them have been in the habit of talking to women on their cars that the company has issued an order against the practice. Concerning this order one of them says: "It is pretty hard for a fellow to look sour and surly at a pretty girl, and to refuse to reply to her when she looks at you with a merry twinkle in her eye and politely asks a ques-

Fame-Hungry.-First Soubrette-This is the fifth season that Lettle Kittles has travelled with the same husband.

Second Soubrette—Oh, some women will do 'most anything for notoriety.—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The Memphis Commercial Appeal" castigates the followers of Mr. Bryan, who, it says, are jealous of the growing popularity of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and who are therefore circulating the story that the Texas statesman once advocated Anarchy. The story is manifestly untrue. As everybody knows, Mr. Balley is a perfectly harmless and lawabiding gentleman, with a rooted aversion to evening dress. And if he should become a bigger man than Mr. Bryan, he will not reach that dizzy height by the thorny path of Anarchy.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

Washington, September & A PLACE FOR THE LAW LIBRARY.—An efold library of Congress, which adjoins the Supreme Court rooms, for the use of the law library. At present the library is underneath the court in basement. The quarters are cramped and there is insufficient light. It has not been the intention to place the law collection, which is large and valuable, as well as measurably complete, in the new and spiendid library building. The books are technical, and hearness to those who most frequently handle law books is exceedingly desirable,

THE BURIAL OF SATAN .- "Many thousands of colored people in the vicinity of my home (Mount-ville, S. C.) have quit work in answer to a call to assemble for the 'burial of Satan,' " said J. Frank Farrington to-day. "They say that Satan has just been convicted by a jury of twelve angels and senbeen convicted by a jury of twelve angels and sentenced to everlasting burial at Mountville. The colored folks have been holding many religious meetings in the town of late, and have finally secured money enough to buy a big bell to go into the church tower. The negro is alike superstitious and a religious fanatic. It was during the first ringing a religious fanatic. It was during the first ringing of a new bell, some of the darkies say, that the announcement of Satan's presence was made. They believed that it was decreed that the bell should be kept ringing, and so during the last ten days it has been tolling steadily. The negroes were in an intense state of excitement when I left home and were raving like lunatics. The preachers tell their people that they have visited the court of Heaven in person and received word that Batan would be turned over to the faithful in Mountville for burial. The poor darkies are being imposed on by some thieving adventurers, but have become so crazed on the subject that they will not listen to reason. The alleged preachers travel through different parts of the South. They muict the hardworking negroes out of every penny they carn and then at the proper time skip out and leave their followers in the lurch."

TWO MAMMOTH PALMS.-The Pension Office is to have the largest palm ever grown under artificial conditions. There are now two mammoth palms in the Botanical Gardens. These growths of the South have been placed in the hothouse at the Gardens having the highest roof, but so high have they grown that it has become necessary constantheight of forty feet, with a trunk about a foot in diameter. Their beauty has been largely destroyed diameter. Their beauty has been largely destroyed by he necessity of constant trimming. The officials of the Pension Office have, since the incoming of the present Administration, sought to secure a tropical growth about the fountain in the great court of the Pension Office, and, learning of these mammoth paims, have taken means to secure them if possible. They will doubtless succeed, as the trees will be destroyed if not removed from the Botanical Gardens. One or both will be planted at the side of the fountain, where they will have room to tower up one hundred feet or more, and to spread their foliage without hinderance. It is believed that within a few years they will become one of the great sights of the capital, for nowhere else are such plants grown in capitality to such proportions, and there are few places where they could attain the size which can be permitted in the court of the Pension Office.

NO WILL OF D. G. ROLLINS FOUND.

BELIEF THAT HE DIED INTESTATE-HOW HIS PROPERTY WILL BE DIVIDED.

A search for a will of the late Daniel G. Rollins has failed to disclose any such document, and his relatives now believe that he died intestate. Rollins, who served the city as District-Attorney and as Surrogate at different times, and was a lawyer of prominence in the city for many years, was a bachelor. He died in his summer home, at Somersworth, N. H., on August 30. On Tuesday Somersworth, N. H., on August 50. On Tuesday Surrogate Arnold signed an order directing the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company to permit Philip A, and Jordan J. Rollins, nephews of the dead man, who had been associated with him in his law business, to search his box in the safe deposit vault, but no will was found among the papers in the box. A search in his office had led to the belief that he had made no will. Mr. Rollins left considerable personal property, which will be divided among his four sisters, one brother, three nephews and five nieces. His two nephews, who are lawyers, will continue his law business in this city.

THE REV. MR. RAUSCHENBUSCH RESIGNS. The Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch, paster of the Second German Baptist Church of this city, has Second German Haptist Church of this city, has resigned his pastorate to accept the chair of New Testament interpretation and pastoral theology in the Rochester Theological Seminary. He was graduated from that institution twelve years ago, and his father was the first professor in the German department of the Seminary. His church in West Forty-third-st, has called the Rev. Guttiob Fetzer, of Berlin, Canada, to succeed him as pastor.

THE 74TH'S MAJOR RESIGNS.

Buffalo, Sept. 8 .- Robert M. Harding has resigned as Major of the 74th Regiment. He declines to discuss the reasons for leaving the regiment beyond saying that he desires to give his whole time to his business.

SCHUETZENFEST CORPS AT SARATOGA. Saratoga, Sept. 8.-The Schuetzenfest Corps of New-York, three hundred strong, accompanied by band, arrived here to-day. The corps is on its forty-first annual outing and will remain here three days. The annual rifle contest will take place at Saratoga Lake to-morrow afternoon and will be followed by a ball at the Grand Union

GENERAL MILES TO RETURN SOON. Washington, Sept. 8.-A cable dispatch has been received at the War Department from General

Miles, in Herlin, relative to departmental orders requiring his approval. The General has nearly fluished his continental tour and will probably sail for home about the end of the month. FOREIGN THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Wilson Barrett is again a conspicuous figure

on the London stage, having appeared at the Lyria

George Alexander will soon appear as Legardere, in "The Duke's Motto," That melodrams once so popular with Charles Fechter, and at anther time with William Wheatley, in the chief character has been rewritten for Mr. Alexander, by Mr. J. H. McCarthy.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have a new play, entitled "The Mills of God." Its subject is the retribution which attends upon evil conduct. The author is

Mr. Forbes-Robertson will open his season at the Lendon Lyceum Theatre on September II, presenting "Hamlet." Mrs. Patrick Campbell is announced for Ophelia Mr. John T. Day will open the London Strand

Mr. John T. Day will open the London Strand Theatre on September II, with a new play entitled "The Purser."

Mrs. Oscar Beninger has written a play called "My Lady's Orchard," and this was recently announced for production in Glasgow.

Mr. Toole has been, for several weeks, a resident of the White Hart Hotel, at Margate. His health is much impaired, and his condition causes anxiety to many friends. No man in England is more loved and respected.

Miss Eleanour Calhoun has bought the English rights of the play called "A Woman of Quality." by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, and she hopes for its production by Mr. Berbohm Tree, at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, later in the season.

American travellers who remember Mr. Butcher, once parish clerk and soxion, and always so genial a presence, at the Shakespeare Church, would look with sympathy at the memorial of him which has been placed in the north porch of that building, where he has stood so often with words of welcome and smiles of kindness. It is a mural tablet, affixed to the west wall, bearing this inscription:

"In memory of William Butcher, thirty-five years clerk of this parish; diligent, courteous, humble-minded, respected by strangers, beloved by friends, he is lamented by all. He fell asleep February 28 1886, aged sixty-five years. R. I. P."

THE COMING OF PROSPERITY.

GETTING WHAT THEY VOTED FOR. From The Boston Journal.

The wage-earners are getting just what a ma-jority of them voted for, and another and em-phatic wet blanket falls on the Bryan propaganda. CLOSE ON THE ADVANCE AGENT'S HEELS. From The Buffalo Commercial.

After all, how far "ahead of the show" was William McKinley?

IT TROUBLES BRYAN.

From The Chicago Tribune. Prosperity has come without waiting for either an international agreement or international bimetallism, and that is what troubles Bryan.

RAILROAD REPORTS AND POPULIST TALK. From The Cleveland Leader.

Western railroad lines entering Chicago report the greatest traffic in their history. But the Pop-ocrats say that the talk of returning prosperity is all buncombe. BAD DAYS FOR CALAMITY HOWLERS.

From The Baltimore American. The prosperity of the day is not universal. These are the calamity howlers' hard times.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

From The Detroit Journal. If anybody has any doubt about the return of prosperity, let him put himself in position to see the railway cars go past the country stations. They are not trundling cereals and fruits alone to market, but they are laden to their capacity with merchandise and manufactures.